THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 28. | CCALUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 12, 1886. | Per Annum in Advance. TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH JULY.

TWO FRENCH CHEMISTS, M. M. Hembert and Henry, have discovered a process for producing pure hydrogen at a cheap rate. In the first stage a stream of vapour is decomposed over incandescent coke, hydrogen and carbon monoxyde being evolved. A fresh quantity of vapour is brought in contact with the carbon monoxyde, and the mixture is heated to the temperature of desiccation. A further production of hydrogen then takes place, and the carbon monoxyde is changed into carbon dioxyde, which it is easy to absorb by lime water. It appears that by the above method 1,000 kilogrammes of coke yield 3,200 cubic metres of hydrogen. The cost of the gas is said not to exceed a centime and a half per cubic metre, or about 30 cubic feet. The discovery will be a most welcome one when baloon navigation is attracting so much attention.

A SERIES of documents have just reached the British Foreign Office respecting the claim of Ismail Pacha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, against the Egyptian Government for a sum of five millions sterling. The documents, which are in French and form a volume of considerable bulk, comprise the opinions of many of the most eminent lawyers practising in the chief capitals of Europe and a long list of supporting documents, extracts from Firmans, Hatts, reports of Commissions, and other official papers. The opinion of the English counsel consulted in common with that given by various foreign barristers is favourable to the claim. Legal opinion, however eminent, does not necessarily go any great way in securing the recognition of the claims of Ex-s.

AN ENGLISH correspondent says:—"A General Order has just been issued regarding smoking in the streets which allows soldiers to indulge in a pipe after 5 P. M. from the 1st of October to the 31st of March, and after 6 from the 1st of April to the 30th of September. It is a sensible change as far as it goes, but I cannot understand why it is restricted to the hours specified. Officers smoke at all times of the day, and I have witnessed even His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief blowing clouds from a large Havannah at a time of the day much earlier than that at which Tommy Atkins is now allowed some indulgence. I fear it will be a long time ere we can get the authorities to recognise the fact that so long as we get the requisite amount of work out of the soldier, we had better leave him as free as any other citizen, of course with due protection to discipline. We make great sacrifices to smartness, some of which have a bad effect upon that feeling of contentment which is necessary to the full maintenance of the Army by voluntary enlistment. So in the matter of beards, the British soldier is the only subject of the State who is not at liberty to deal as he pleases with what nature has adorned his frontispiece. We are very slow in these matters." These little matters oftentimes cause more mischief than the athorities choose to suspect. Indian troops, we know, patiently submit to many similar unnecessary inconveniences. But Tomy Atkin's resignation is not so remarkable, and he has friends agents and advocates in the press, besides.

THE MUMMY at Roulak, supposed to be that of the Queen of Amasis I., of the 18th dynasty, has been unwrapped at Cairo before the Khedive, his Ministers Mukhtar Pasha, and Sir H. D. Wolf. It proved to be the mummy of Rameses III., of the 20th dynasty, and was in perfect preservation. What was it science or idle curiosity, which led to this desecration of the remains of the dead?

THE GOVERNMENT of India have recognised the succession of Bala Sahib to the Indore *guddi*, but complete control of the affairs of the State will not, it is said, be handed over to him until he has given some proof of administrative ability. For the present a Council, composed of nobles and officials of the Raj, will be associated with him in the government of the State. Now will of course be the time for the Ex-Bala Sahib to pay somewhat dearly or having trodden on the toes of Sahibs of the other genus, in his Bala Sahibi days.

IN A CASE which came before the City of London Court lately the defendant, according to the plaintiff's evidence, "carried on the business of a butcher as well as practising as a barrister." The Registrar on hearing this statement, appeared startled. No good grounds for being startled, for we have had clergymen butchers already.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy attained his sixtieth birthday on Monday, the 21st ultimo.

TUESDAY, 6TH JULY.

MR. G. A. SALA, in a private letter, states that he is still bent upon visiting India early next cold season. We regret to learn that he has not been very well since his return to England. Mr. Sala declined to stand for a constituency in the present elections which he was invited to contest. The worry of an election and a Parliamentary life are not in the way of this remarkable literati, particularly after a sad bereavement he has lately sustained.

WHY does not the Prince of Wales, asks the *Spectator*, who takes such interest in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, ask Lord Dufferin to send home the Gates of Somnath, the "mighty gates of sandal wood, the carven gates divine?" Apart from their singular history, they are wonderful examples of ancient art, and could be sent home in three weeks with the greatest ease. They are, or were, standing unseen in the great hall of the arsenal at Agra, and could be forwarded by railway and steamer as easily as any other large doors. If carefully packed in in waterproof, they would suffer nothing, and they could be returned at will. They are the Queen's property as prize of war." They surely deserve better fate than rotting at Agra. Calcutta would be a much more suitable place for its preservation.

THE following letter from Mr. Ruskin is not encouraging to those seeking subscriptions towards paying of debts on churches and chapels. It was written in answer to a circular asking him to subscribe to pay off the debt upon a chapel at Richmond:—"Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire May 19, 1886. Sir,—I am scornfully amused at your appeal to me of all people in the world the precisely least likely to give you a farthing! My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is, Don't get into debt. Starve and go to heaven—but don't borrow. Try first begging—I don't mind if it's really needful—stealing! But don't buy things you can't pay for!!" And of all manner of debtors pious people building churches they can't pay for, are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges—or in a sandpit—or a coalhole—first? And of all manner of churches thus idiotically built, iron churches are the damnablest to me. And of all the sects of believers in any ruling spirit—Hindoos, Turks, Feather Idolaters, and Mumbo Jumbo, Log and Fireworshippers—who want churches, your modern English Evangelical sect is the most absurd, and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me! All which they might very easily have found out from my books—any other sort of sect would—before bothering me to write it to them. Ever, nevertheless, and in all this saying, your faithful servant, John Ruskin." This is a bit of plain speaking and no mistake. But how have Hindoos come to be classed with Feather Idolators and Mumbo Jumbo?

THE Ladies' Association of St. Isabel, Mazagon Circle, Bombay, is a charitable society, exclusively composed of ladies, and has for its object the relief of the poor and distressed. It confines its labours however, to poor families who are sought after by the members, visited at their dwellings, clothed, assisted in kind and with money in special cases, and otherwise provided for according to the requirements of each case. The members especially choose for relief such poor families as may be suffering from pressure caused by the death or illness of the supporter of the family, and who, by timely aid, are enabled soon again to resume an independent position in society. In the relief of the poor, the Association makes no distinction of class or creed. The circumstances of every case are thoroughly investigated, and, if found deserving, assistance is immediately rendered. The Association has hitherto carried on its work entirely with the support of its members. In view, however, of the increasing demands on its resources, and being desirous of extending the sphere of its work, it is now appealing for assistance from the public. Donations may be sent to the honorary secretary, Mrs. Josephina Misquita.

A NOVEL remedy for small-pox is reported from the province of Ilocos Norte, Manilla, consisting in administering to patients lotions by means of a piece of cloth steeped in undiluted vinegar several times a day, with the result that, on the next one, the disease wholly disappeared, without any evil consequence following so far. The Faculty will probably experiment and tell us what efficacy there is in the remedy.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY.

A ZEMINDAR fanatic, who was "interviewed" recently by a correspondent with the Boundary Commission in the Murghab district, said he had fought against the British at Maiwand, not from any love of Ayub Khan, but simply because the word went round for a *ghaza* against the unbelievers. Twenty-thousand Ghazis, he said, were assembled that day. He himself was on the upper side towards Maiwand opposite the Europeans: but before he got within 1,000 yards of the fighting, he was knocked over by a bullet in the groin. Directly he fell, another Ghazi went off with his gun, and consequently he not only gained nothing by his *ghaza*, but he lost the gun that he had, and, moreover, lay for six months on his back before he recovered the use of his leg. During this time he was fed by the Alizais, but, when he got better, he went down to Quetta, where his wound was treated by an English doctor, and he was fed by the English all the time he was there. He then returned home; but, hearing last summer that the Russians were going to attack Herat, he and many others, like him, had come up of their own accord to join in the *ghaza* against the Russians. He had no family or ties of any sort to bind him to this world; his life was of no value to him, he said, and all he wished was to meet his death fighting against the Russians." The Boundary Commission will not have been sent in vain if English kindness can gain over some of these furious fanatics.

ALL danger from Mount Etna is now believed to have ceased, and the people of Nicolosi are allowed to return to their homes. Earthquakes however, continue in the district, and in one place have caused the fall of some houses.

IT is stated that the next few months will witness a thorough development of the transport system both by river and land in Upper Burma, so as to ensure greater mobility among the troops when the rains cease, in case the country continues disturbed. Steam launches and Yarrow boats will be used in large numbers on the Irrawaddy, Chindwin, and other rivers.

DR. DE BAUSSET, of Chicago, a gentleman who has been for several years attempting to solve the problem of aerial navigation, has just made a practical test of considerable note. The plan is to build a steel cylinder 270 feet long and 75 feet in diameter, with a 90 feet cone at each end, the entire length being 450 feet. Beneath this cylinder it is proposed to suspend a car which will be some 120 feet long, and carry the motor and a large number of passengers. The inflation process will be dispensed with, and the cylinder will be almost a complete vacuum. He proposes to use electricity as a motor and expects to attain a speed of 15 to 20 miles per hour near the earth's surface and 45 to 60 miles per hour at an altitude of 8,000 feet.

THE Hon. Mr. Reynolds, on the expiry of his leave, has returned to Calcutta and taken up his duties at the Board of Revenue.

ORCHIDS are still in great demand by collectors and growers in England. A few weeks ago a bulb of the *Odontoglossum Pescatorii* sold in London for £165; this has been followed up by a bulb of the O. *Alexandræ*, which realized £162. The same collector was the purchaser in both cases.

A PROPOSAL is said to have lately been made to guarantee a small number of appointments annually for the successful students of the Civil Engineering College at Seebpore as has been done for those of the Roorkee Engineering College. The question is pends ing the consideration of the Government. The leave-

and fishes of the service are always reserved for the Coopers Hill men whom India maintains and educates. The Roorki people get a crumb then and now, but the Bengal students are naturally the most unfortunate of the lot. Those who know the circumstances need not wonder that the profession is in no great favour in Bengal. The P. W. D. must from the nature of things, employ the greater number of Civil Engineers and there is yet no great demand in private employ. It must, therefore, be exceedingly hard that outsiders should as a rule get the preference. If they are supposed to be unable to attain to the requisite standard of effeciency, it would be much better to do away with them altogether instead of keeping up an unmeaning sham.

THURSDAY, 8TH JULY.

IN Japan there are now 37 periodicals devoted to education, with a total circulation of 42,649 per month; seven medical papers, with a monthly circulation of 13,514; nine on sanitary matters, with a circulation of 8,195; two on pharmacy and two on forestry. Seven periodicals, with a circulation, of 2,528, are devoted to the higher branches of science, but no fewer than 49, with a total circulation of 70,666, are engaged in popularising science. Japan is much ahead of India in this as in many other respects.

IN Berlin, the other day, a piano was notably silenced by that greatest friend of mankind—electricity. A lady was wont to play on it for many hours of the day, to the extreme discomfort of a gentleman who occupied the next room. Maddened by the music, the tortured genius procured through a friend a large electro-magnet connected it with an equally large battery, and placed the poles of the magnet close to the wall against which the piano in the next room stood. Then he turned on the current, and the next time the musical lady went to play she wept because the whole instrument was wildly out of tune. The current, so the story runs, had affected the horizontal steel strings of the piano. In this wise did the gentleman next door obtain peace and cover himself with glory. Some people would fancy he would be a murderer, for he has no music in his soul.

THE Eastern Bengal State Railway are now running a new saloon carriage between Calcutta and Barrackpore. The speciality of the carriage is that it is fitted with the new patent spring wove wire seats. These are most comfortable and suitable for the climate, but perhaps not mosquito proof. It is hoped that passengers will have their feelings soothed by this attention to their comfort.

AS IN England so in France, a sergeant in the army is forbidden to carouse with a private. But in Paris, a few weeks ago, a sergeant, who was found guilty in this respect urged that his action resulted from a desire to prevent two soldiers from becoming intoxicated. On further cross-examination he stated that by so doing, he had put temptation out of their way. Being pressed still more he explained that he had "drunk their drinks for them!"

A YOUNG lady, Miss Anne Wybar, was recently tried before a bench of magistrates at Melbourne, Australia, for sending a telegram signed with a fictitious name. It appeared that she sent the telegram as a joke to a friend, and the postal department, therefore, did not press for a heavy penalty. The bench took this view of the matter, and, after warning Miss Wybar that she was liable to a penalty of £100, or in default three months' imprisonment, fined her £2, which was at once paid.

THE great advance which has taken place of late years in the number of suicides in Russia has occasioned some interesting discussion as to its causes, which are variously assigned to be the growth of pessimism, changed economic conditions, and increasing tendencies to drunkenness and madness. Upholders of the first position point to the fact that, whereas up to 1864 the suicides in St. Petersburg reached only an average of 50 a year, the returns now show 206 suicides per million inhabitants, a number which is exceeded in no other European capital but the home of modern pessimism—Paris. There the proportion stands at the enormous figure of 402 per million, while in Berlin it is 170, and only 87 in London.

THE GOVERNMENT has issued orders directing that post cards be used as extensively as possible in official correspondence in cases where their use is more economical than paper. These are, we take it, better and more sensible measures of retrenchment than abolition of the original side of the High Court.

PARIS is cleared of rats by her Municipal Council offering a premium for their skins. Two years ago the premium was about twelve shillings per 1,000, in order to get the city cleared of these pests. The rats are of the Norway kind, and breed four times a year. The collected skins are sold to glove-makers for 2d each, and 20,000 skins are said to have been made into "genuine kid" gloves last year. The Calcutta Corporation, which is always on the look out for sinews of war, might hit upon some similar resources. Putting a premium upon adulteration of *ghee* with the lard of carcasses of animals collected at Dhappa, which its health officer has pronounced perfectly innocuous, is we fancy a move in this economic direction.

FRIDAY, 9TH JULY.

A LONDON (Lady) Correspondent writes:—"I am glad to announce a valuable discovery just made, and the system perfected, by a young lady,—name yet unknown to me. A room 100 feet square can be lighted for a farthing an hour; and light intensified for all purposes, out of doors and in, by passing it through water. Even in case of fogs, it is so successful that scientific men declare that in future there will be little light without the intervention of water as a conductor. While a canopy of fog may appear above this 'water light,' it is quite clear below, and illumines to a distance of 140 feet. Medium sized print can be read at fifty feet from it. I congratulate my sex on such a discovery!" What this marvellous light can be, we wonder. How could it have been hid under a bushel so long?

THE Tichborne Claimant has gone to America to lecture. He will find consolation there in his new avocation and draw large houses, let us hope. He has gathered experience enough and is quite a celebrity.

A FRESH discovery of gold in Western Australia is turning the attention of the stock exchange speculators in that direction. Several companies are already on the stocks, having purchased barren tracts near the alleged gold fields. Fresh disasters in store, we are afraid.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S quarrels with his Prime Minister are not likely to lead to any good. A contemporary hears that the Resident of Hyderabad has been authorized by the Viceroy to declare to the Nizam, and through him to possible local aspirants to the office of Dewan of the State, that in the event of His Highness persisting in his desire to replace his present Minister, the Government would not countenance the appointment of any noble of Hyderabad to the office." Or in other words the State will be saddled with an officer from the Political department to play the Prime Minister. We do hope that the differences will, for the interest of all concerned, be made up.

THE many suitors of Mrs. Bartlett will all be disappointed, as the lady has sought refuge from her sorrows in a convent at Amiens. The Rev. George Dyson, another prominent actor in the Pimlico tragedy, has resigned the ministry to study for the bar.

A SHELLEY society has been established in Melbourne, Australia, on the lines of its London namesake. Amongst its objects are the preparation and reading of papers by persons who have studied the poet, the performance of Shelley's plays, and generally the promotion of the study of the poet.

THE marked feature of railway construction in India at present, is the number of important large bridges which are in progress. The East Indian Railway Company is building a bridge over the river Hooghly near Calcutta which consists of a central span of 120 feet and two side spans of 540 feet each. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company is building two bridges over the river Ganges at Benares and Balawala, the former consists of 7 spans of 356 feet and 9 spans of 114 feet; the bridge at Balawala of 11 spans of 256 feet. On the Tirhoot Railway a bridge over the river Gunduck is being built to connect the Bengal and North-West Railway with the Tirhoot system consisting of 8 spans of 250 feet. On the Indian Midland Railway a bridge over the river Jumna at Kalpi is in progress, consisting of 10 spans of 250 feet. On the Sind-Sagar Railway a bridge over the river Jhelum is under construction, consisting of 17 spans of 150 feet. On the Ferozepore branch a bridge is being built over the river Sutledge consisting of 27 spans of 150 feet. Lastly there is the bridge over the river Indus at Sukkur now awiting the arrival of the iron work for the large span of 790 feet with which the main channel of the river between Rohri and Sukkur island is to be spanned.

IT is stated that a new oil-well has been discovered in Pennsylvania, the flow being at the rate of 5,000 barrels per day.

MR. EDWARD MOYLAN, Barrister-at-law, Correspondent of the *Times*, leaves Burmah shortly. He has amassed a sufficient sum to allow him to retire.

2

The cases in which he appeared were all heavy ones, and he was paid handsomely. He has just been six months in Mandalay. Windfalls are fruitful crops in newly conquered countries.

SATURDAY, 10TH JULY.

WITH what feelings the Burmese look upon their new masters may be inferred from the following lines from the letter of the *Times'* correspondent. "One of the most significant matters in connection with the recent disturbances and fires in Mandalay was the demeanour and behaviour of the Burmese. They showed no wish to join or assist the authorities in protecting their own property. The very men, whose houses were burnt down, sheltered and assisted the incendiaries. While the largest fire, that which occurred near the southern gate of the city, was raging, the mounted incendiaries, who galloped about firing the houses, were sheltered and protected by the crowds, consisting to a large extent of persons whose houses were being destroyed. When closely pursued by the military, in many cases the incendiaries jumped off their ponies, and rushed in to the crowd. As they were not in special dress, it was impossible to distinguish them from the bystanders, and they thus escaped capture."

IT is difficult, says an English paper, to believe the story that Ministers spend secret service money in paying the election expenses of their supporters. Those who have the distribution of a secret fund are always liable to such imputations. The moment ministers can be challenged to say what they have not spent secret service money upon, it ceases to be secret service money, for by a process of exhaustion ingenious catechists could soon narrow down the possibilities of expenditure to so circumscribed an area that the name of the recipients of secret service cash might as well be specified in the *Gazette*.

AQUARIUMS don't pay. That at Scarborough has just been sold for £45000. The original cost of the building was £100,000.

IT is reported that the Prince of Wales has provisionally agreed to visit Australia next year, in order to open the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. The P. and O. Company have offered to place one of their steamers at the disposal of His Royal Highness, and undertake to perform the voyage to Adelaide in 32 days.

AT THE RECENT royal wedding at Lisbon, M. Billot, the French Minister accredited to the Court of Portugal, following the example of his confreres, made a pretty little speech to the King, in which he said, among other things, that "the French Government viewed with satisfaction a union which must constitute an additional bond between the two countries." It would have been thought that there was no harm in this hope, but the Republican Press of France took exception to it, denounced their luckless representative as "a toady and a traitor," and succeeded in attracting so much notice that M. Billot's chief found it necessary to administer an official wigging. He was given a chance of retrieving his position, and he did so with *eclat*. A gala representation was given at the Opera House; in the diplomatic box was M. Billot. On the arrival of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the theatre rose *en masse*, with the exception of one man. M. Billot remained firmly glued to his seat; and the Republican Press was satisfied.

A REPRESENTATION having been made to Government by the masters of several merchant vessels visiting the Port of Calcutta, regarding the inconvenience felt in consequence of the Time Ball not being dropped on Sundays and Gazetted holidays, the Lieutenant Governor has, we hear, been pleased to sanction the arrangement necessary for keeping up a continuous service with the Time Ball throughout the year.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *15th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The History and Capabilities of Edison's Speaking Phonograph with Numerous Illustrations and Experiments.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *16th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Elementary Principles of Chemistry (concluded).

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 10, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1886.

REFORM OF THE INDIA COUNCIL.

WHILST arguing against Mr. John Slagg's proposal to abolish the Council of the Secretary of State for India in a recent issue, we showed that the Council, as at present constituted is powerless for much good, and insisted on the necessity of remodelling it. It is notorious that attempts have from time to time been made to define the functions and responsibilities of the Council; but these attempts have never been attended with much success. No body yet seems to know what powers can be exercised by the members of the India Council under the Act of 1858. So long as this state of things exists, it is obvious that the Council cannot fulfil the object which the framers of the Act of 1858 had in view in creating it. In the famous debate on the powers of the Council which took place in the House of Lords in 1869 Lord Salisbury, who was then in opposition, remarked: "In reference to every question in which expenditure is involved—that is to say, as you well know, in reference to every question of every kind, because I believe there is hardly any question in which expenditure is not involved, directly or indirectly, —the India Office Council have the power of absolute and conclusive veto by a bare majority over the decision of the Secretary of State." There can be no doubt that this is precisely what the framers of the Act of 1858 contemplated, when they decided to furnish the Indian Minister with a body of advisers. But at the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the correctness of Lord Salisbury's view was questioned by the Duke of Argyll who was then Secretary of State for India; and that his lordship did not himself act upon his own interpretation of the law, when he became for the second time the head of the India Office in the spring of 1874. It is well known that Lord Salisbury did not hesitate to adopt a new frontier policy involving an enormous expenditure, not only without the sanction of the India Council, but even without laying the question before them. When the Council can, by the mere caprice of a rash and self-willed Indian Minister, be reduced to a mere nonentity, its constitution must be pronounced extremely unsatisfactory. We are strongly of opinion that no time should be lost in giving a legal shape to Lord Salisbury's view of the powers of the India Council as expressed by him in his place in Parliament in 1869. The law on this point should be clearly worded and its meaning should not be mistaken. There ought to be no room for any difference as to the interpretation of the provisions which relate to the powers and functions of the India Council.

The next important thing is that fresh blood should be introduced into the Council as often as possible. By the Act of 1858 the members of the Council were to hold their offices for life. In 1869 the Duke of Argyll carried through Parliament his Bill to limit the tenure of office by members of the India Council for ten years, with power to the Secretary of State to re-appoint them for a further period of ten years. This was a move in the right direction, but it did not go far enough. The tenure of office by members of the India Council should, we think, be limited to five years, as in the case of the Viceroy's councillors, with power to the Secretary of State to grant an extension for 2 or 3 years in exceptional cases. There are now many members of the Council who have no acquaintance with the India of to-day. Sir Henry Rawlinson left India before the Mutiny and Sir Frederick Halliday immediately after it; while General Foster, Colonel Yule and Sir Robert Montgomery retired nearly a quarter of a century ago. It is no disparagement to these gentlemen who did good service to us in their day, to say that they have no personal acquaintance with contemporary India. The country has been revolutionized within the last twenty-five years. Gentlemen who left the country a quarter of a century ago, cannot surely be held qualified to advise upon the requirements of the present day. Well has Lord Ripon said that the India of to-day is a new country. As our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* pertinently observes, "the India of to-day cannot, without mischief resulting, be governed by the absolute wisdom of administrators whose experience belongs to other days. Better the inexperience of new men, who would bring an open and unbiased mind to the work, than the experience of experts, whose experience itself prevents them from realizing that it is a new India with which they have to deal. Of the most important of all Indian questions—the financial and commercial development of the country—few of the Secretary of State's fourteen advisers have any practical knowledge whatever." It is absolutely necessary that not only should the tenure of office by members of the India Council be limited to five years, but that a larger non-official element should be introduced into the body. The Council is at present composed, with two exceptions, of civilians and Military officers. The two exceptions are Sir Henry Maine, who cannot be called a non-official and Mr. Currie, the English Banker, who is supposed to represent the commercial interests of India. Mr. Currie has never been to this country and has never had any commercial connection with it. The framers of the Act of 1858, as we have said above, aimed at entrusting the duty of controlling expenditure to the India Council; but as a matter of fact, the financial work of the India Office has been its weakest point. In order to prove this, we need only mention the purchase of the Orissa Canals and of the Elphinistone Land Company's estate, the perpetual guarantee of five per cent. to the Madras Irrigation Company and of three and-half per cent. to the Bengal Central Railway, and the way in which the Council drafts are put upon the market. A thorough remodelling of the India Council is essential to the good Government of this country.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

THE wave of radical and socialistic reform, which has already swept over Bengal, now threatens to engulf the Punjab. At a late sitting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Hon'ble Colonel Davies introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in that Province. In an elaborate speech the hon'ble and gallant member explained the history of the measure. It appears immediately after the conquest a settlement of land revenue was made in which occupancy rights were accorded to a large proportion of "non-proprietory cultivators." In plain language, men who had not, according to the custom of the country, any equitable claim to occupancy rights, were clothed with the character of occupancy tenants at the fiat of the conquerors. The landlords of course cried, but not loudly because immediately after the conquest, the luxury of loud crying was not permissible; it would be mistaken for sedition; and so their cry was in the wilderness, and their case did not meet with any official support till the able and exhaustive report of Mr. Prinsep attracted public attention in 1863. Mr. Prinsep shewed conclusively that according to the customary law of the country, mere length of occupancy could not create any right to hold for ever, and that at least two-thirds of the tenants in the Lahore and Amritsar Divisions, who were recorded as occupancy tenants in the village records, were simply tenants-at-will or for terms of years. The great mistake of the British Administration is to mould legislation, not according to the state of facts which exist and environ the Indian national life, but according to certain imported standards of foreign thought, and so it was in 1868. Act XXVIII. of that year was passed, not because it was proved that the results arrived at by Mr. Prinsep were founded on a mistake, but because it was considered *expedient* to maintain the status of tenants, and erect an "unassailable bulwork of a contented peasantry."

Eighteen years have since rolled away and the land of the five rivers is again in the throes of a fresh agitation. The demand for change is said to have arisen in consequence of a large number of notices of ejectment having been issued especially in the district of Sirsa. In that district, as some of our readers may be aware, the bulk of its land was fallow and waste, and the first settlement of 1852 had declared that the proprietorship of each Estate belonged exclusively to certain head men. It followed that without their permission no waste land could be reduced to cultivation, nor could any rights be acquired against their will. Proprietory rights were granted to about five thousand persons in about two million acres of land. These men became thus invested by a solemn act of State with full ownership therein, subject only to the payment of revenue and the Government cesses. As against these owners the only way in which rights of occupancy could be acquired would be according to sec 5 of the present law, *i. e.* by proof that the land had been held free of rent and since for three generations "heretofore *i. e.* before 1868." This has been decided to be a valid interpretation by the Lahore Chief Court, and obviously in bare justice to the landholders to whom rights in the soil have been guaranteed, the rule ought to be maintained in all its integrity. If the grantee had been invested with certain rights of ownership in the soil, both cultivated and uncultivated, he certainly was entitled to treat as tenants-at-will all except those who had cultivated for a special length of time. This period would of course have to be defined arbitrarily, but it seems that when the settlement was made the proprietors had been distinctly given to understand that it would not be less than that which would be represented by occupation for three generations *before* 1868. Section 5 of Act 28 of 1868 therefore provided that

"V. Every tenant who—

(1) has *heretofore* paid no rent and rendered no service, in respect of the land occupied by him, to the proprietor there of for the time being, beyond the amount of land revenue and village-cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, and whose father and grandfather, uncle and grand-uncle occupying the same land have paid no rent and rendered no service in respect thereof to such proprietor, beyond the amount aforesaid;

(2) or who has involuntarily parted or shall voluntarily part with proprietory rights in any land otherwise than by forfeiture to Government; and who has continuously occupied or shall continuously occupy such land or any part thereof from the time of such parting

(3) or who is, at the date of the passing of this Act, the representative of a person who settled as a cultivator in the village in which the land occupied by such tenant is situate along with the founders of the village;

(4) or who is or has been jagirdar of the village or any part of the village in which the land occupied by him as tenant is situate, and who has continuously occupied such land for not less than twenty years—

shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied."

Now, however, the tide of advanced ideas about the nationalization of land has set in, and state compacts and plighted words of the ruling power are empty sounds and meaningless delusions. A new standard is to be created to regulate tenancy right, and the period which is to protect from eviction is to be by section 4 of the Bill that covered by possession for three generation *before* or *after* the commencement of the period when the Bill shall have passed into law. Accordingly the Section is made to run as follows:

4. "(1) A tenant—

(a) who has *before* or *after* the commencement of this Act paid no rent in respect of land occupied by him beyond the amount of the land revenue thereof and the rates and cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, and whose father and grandfather, uncle and grand-uncle, occupying the same land, paid no rent beyond the amount aforesaid, or

(b) who has *before* or *after* the commencement of this Act continuously occupied land of which he was landowner and of which he ceased to be landowner otherwise than by forfeiture to Government or by any voluntary act, or

(c) who, before the twenty-first day of October, 1868, settled in a village along with the founders thereof as a cultivator of the land occu-

pied by him, and who, since so settling there, has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied that land, or

(d) who is, or has before or after the commencement of this Act been, jagirdar of the village or any part of the village in the land occupied by him is situate, and who—

(i) being such jagirdar, has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied the land, for not less than twenty years, or

(ii) having been such jagirdar, occupied the land while he was jagirdar, and has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied it for not less than twenty years,

shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied.

(2) If a tenant proves that he has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied land for thirty years and paid no rent there far beyond the amount of the land revenue thereof and the rates and cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, he shall be presumed to have fulfilled the conditions of clause (a) of sub-section (i)

(3) If a tenant occupied land in a village in 1838, he shall, for the purposes of clause (c) of sub-section (1) be presumed to have settled there along with the founders of the village."

It will be seen that the confiscation of the proprietory right to which the Bill will lead is of the same kind, but only less in degree than what is embodied in section 20 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, under which the merest touch of the settled ryot's plough converts land into his property as if by the influence of an enchanter's, wand; but nevertheless the innovation proposed by the Bill is a most serious and determined onslaught upon the rights of the Punjab landholder. The hon'ble and gallant mover of the Bill condescends to notice the criticism of his opponents that the change in the existing law will have the effect of "converting into occupancy tenants of the most privileged class, many thousands of tenants in the district of the old Delhi territory who are now recorded as tenants-at-will only, and are paying at the same rates as the proprietors, as it will probably in many cases be impossible for the landlords to rebut the presumption" created by the explanation attached to the section; but he meets it by an appeal to the ancient custom of the country. It is strange that whenever our modern legislators are taxed with the introduction of revolutionary changes in legislation they take shelter under this plea. They are simply invoking the true spirit of the past which their predecessors so woefully failed to read aright. During the burning controversy which raged after the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, we were assured that cultivators were co-owners in 1793, and that the grand beacon to guide the path of erring legislators was antiquity as expounded from the fauteuils of the upper Chambers; but we apprehend that the conception of custom by our old lawgivers is diametrically opposed to that formed by our modern lawgivers. Lord Cornwallis thought that by the custom of the land a right of occupancy could alone be created by possession at or before the Parmanent Settlement while his successors who claim to represent, the most recent development of juridical thought condemns in the name of the same custom his theories in to the limbo of exploded vanities, and triumphantly point to their own crotchets as brilliant discoveries in sociology. Perhaps one may be tempted on seeing this novel phase of radicalism exhibited in India to exclaim "Oh custom, what strange aberrations are perpetrated in thy venerable name!" We shall conclude by quoting the following passage from the Administration Report of the Punjab for 1868-69 which will conclusively prove the exhaustive research and the elaborate discussion which preceded the Act of 1868 :—

"It is impossible to describe all the discussion which took place from the date of Mr. Brandrethe's draft bill to the date of the final passing of the enactment. Suffice it to say that the correspondence and the discussions occupy 315 closely printed folio pages, that the Bill was considered, reconsidered, amended, and re-amended by four different committees and was three times minuted upon by the Lieutenant Governor, once by the financial commissioners, once by the Judges of the Chief Court, once by Mr. Prinsep and then three times discussed in the Legislative Council."

MR. MANDLIK'S MANU.

THREE works have recently appeared on the Justinian Code of India—the Institutes of Manu. The first is an English translation with profuse notes by the late Mr. Burnell, of Madras. When the work was announced it was expected that it would be a *magnum opus*. Mr. Burnell was well-known as a thorough good Sanskrit scholar, a fair jurist, and an enthusiastic orientalist, and his labour of love would, it was believed, give the public an edition of Manu which would leave nothing to be desired. Unfortunately, however, the translator died before finishing his work, and an editor had to be engaged to carry it through the press, and, sooth to say, Mr. Burnell had some Weberian touches of criticism which marred the impartial character of his commentaries. The second comes under the editorship of Dr. Jolly, the able translator of the Institutes of Narada. Only one fasciculus of this has been published, and that contains extracts from six different commentaries on the first chapter complete and 32 verses of the second chapter of the text of Manu. The commentaries selected are (1) Medhatithi, (2) Govindaraja (3) Narayana, (4) Ragavananda, (5) Nandana, and (6) an anonymous Kashmiri work. The work labours under a grave disadvantage. It does not give the text, and short fragments of commentaries on particular clauses of sentences—practically mere adversaria—are the most inconvenient form in which a book can be presented to the public. And, such as it is, it is entirely superseded by the work which forms the theme of this notice. In it the text appears with six entire commentaries including all the exegeses taken up by Dr. Jolly with the exception of the anonymous Kashmirian work which is replaced by the well-known, and in Bengal the standard, interpretations of Kulluka Bhatta. Practically it comprises the whole standard literature and critical apparatus on Manu, and no Indian scholar should be without a copy of it. The text has been completed after a careful collation of over fifty MSS. and printed or lithographed editions, and all the various readings, alterations, additions, and corruptions have been most carefully noted, omitting nothing which a critical scholar would like to see preserved, but rejecting all obvious copyists' errors, and printers' blunders which in European editions of Sanskrit texts so frightfully and so uselessly swell the table of *variæ lectiones*. In fact, it is in the judgment displayed in retaining what may be useful and rejecting obvious errors that the capacity of an editor is best shown, and in this respect Mr. Mandlik has displayed excellent tact and discretion. The very first page of his work affords a notable instance of the value of citing different readings. The Bengal recension of Manu, of which we have seen some twenty codices or more, opens with a verse which says *Manu-mekagra-masina*, "Manu sat reclined," &c., and Medhatithi and Kulluka Bhatta accept this reading. Mr. Mandlik has, however, found a new verse in 19 of his MSS. all from Western India, and there commentators of note, *viz.*, Raghavananda, Narayana, and Govindaraja, have commented on it. The verse means, "Saluting the self-born Brahma of illimitable refulgence, I shall relate the eternal and diverse laws ordained by Manu." This verse clearly shows that the text of Manu as we now have it is avowedly not the work of Manu himself, but of some one else who frankly announces at the first start that he was going to prepare a digest of some work which existed from long before his time. Of course this fact was manifest to critical enquirers from a long time; but what they arrived at by a process of deduction is here proved by the very words of the compiler. It would be a curious enquiry, whether the omission of this verse in the Bengal recension is the result of a mere accident, or the deliberate act of some one who wanted to assign a higher authority to the work by representing it as the repository of the *ipsissima verba* of the divine law-giver himself, and not of the words of a comparatively lower authority. Whatever the cause of the omission, it occurred from before the time of Medhatithi, and he lived over eleven hundred years ago. Several other instances of the kind occur in the work, but we can not spare space to notice them here. Of the commentaries the most common is the exegesis of Kulluka, and of it MSS. are available every where. The others are rare—some exceedingly so—and Mr. Mandlik has had to make the most of what were accessible to him. But judging from his edition we have no hesitation in saying that he has made excellent use of them. The task of correction has been admirably done. Mr. Mandlik notices that in addition to the six commentaries he has printed, there are, or were at one time, extant seven others, MSS. of which he has not been able to see. We suspect they are no longer extant. The authors of these were Madhava Acharya, Dharanidhara, Sridhara Svami, Ruchidatta, Visvarupa, Bhojadeva, and Bharuchi—all distinguished names in the annals of Sanskrit literature, whose works would be most welcome, if they could be found. On the chronology of Manu's text Mr. Mandlik very judiciously abstains from all remarks. Data are wanting for a satisfactory determination of the question, and fancies and theories, such as Weber and Burnell indulge in, serve only to multiply error and falsify history. It is enough for the purposes of ascertaining the value of the work, that it has governed the social life of the Hindus from long before the time of the Mahabharata,—from ever since the time the Hindus settled in India—and it is still looked upon as the highest authority on their law. A thoroughly scholarly edition of such a work with all the exegetical material accessible was a long-felt desideratum, and the thanks of the Hindu public are eminently due to Mr. Mandlik for the masterly way in which he has supplied it. He is a noble representative of the Marhatta race, distinguished for his highly creditable literary labour of well nigh half a century, leader of a zealous band of patriots in the Western Presidency, for whom both Europeans and Indians cherish sincere respect. We congratulate him on the completion of his last literary venture.

THE SITUATION.

THE result of the general elections, as far as announced, augurs ill of the success of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone has lost ground everywhere. Out of a total of 527 elections already made 265 represent Tories, and 55 Unionists. So even with the full support of the Parnellites, (72) the Liberals (135) cannot hope to hold their own. Of course there are 143 seats yet undecided; but these cannot all go to one side. Mr. Parnell has no reason to hope that he will score much more than what he acquired at the November Election, and that will be equal to 86. Let us take the total at 90, or about 18, in addition to what he has already got, it will leave a balance 125 to be divided between the Tories, the Gladstonians, and the Unionists, and if the division be equal, the Liberals will have no majority at command to assume office. It is probable, however, that the Tories will score more than any of the other three parties. The example of the Metropolitan boroughs may not be followed in the country, but the change of opinion in the metropolis is ominous of any good in the counties. In November last, in London Mr. Gladstone had a very large number of supporters, but now he has got barely 11 out of a total of 62 49 declaring for the Conservatives and 2 for the Unionists. It is however obvious from these figures that the Conservatives by themselves cannot command a majority; coalesced with the Unionists, they can barely get on, but never be masters of a good working majority, and the Liberals have no chance of retaining office. It is too early yet to make a reliable forecast, but as matters now stand the chances are all in favour of the Conservatives coming to power with the tolerance and help of the Unionists, and breaking down perhaps before the year is out, certainly at the beginning of the next year. The "certainty" we calculate upon in consideration of the political conduct of the Unionists. Personal ambition in some cases, and mistaken notions in others have led to the degradation of the once powerful Liberal party, and it would be hoping against hope to suppose

that the seceders whose want of party loyalty has overthrown the ministry of Mr. Gladstone—unquestionably the ablest minister who has held office under our gracious Sovereign,—will prove more faithful to the Tories whom they have always looked upon as their opponents and to circumvent whom they have hitherto exerted their utmost energy. Their impotency by themselves may for a time keep them quiet, and subservient to the wishes of Lord Salisbury; but that time will be short, and the first opportunity offered or made out for a readjustment of the pieces on the political chess-board, will completely alter the character of the game. It is impossible to believe that men like Bright and Chamberlain can tamely sustain the Tory yoke. They are sure to jib, and the first jibbing will upset the official coach. The inference then is that we shall have a weak provisional Government in England for some months, and then a change will follow. This will defer all material reforms for a time, and, in the present depression of trade and wide distress among the working classes this is a painful prospect to contemplate. In Ireland matters will be disastrous. The threat of twenty years' unmitigated coercion cannot but exasperate the feeling of the National Party, and the reign of anarchy—of shooting, hanging and dynamite—will be indefinitely prolonged. Of course it is impossible for Lord Salisbury to try his experiment of coercion really for twenty years, for there will probably be half a dozen changes of ministry during that period, and Mr. Gladstone or some one of his school may effect by conciliation what Lord Salisbury can never achieve by gunpowder and bayonet, or Lord Salisbury, when in power, may inaugurate a different line of policy; but till then the lot of the long distracted country must be a sad one. Doubtless it has been, with slight intermissions, ever so since the days of Cromwell; but the prospect of prolonging evil even to outsiders like us cannot but be repulsive. As for India it would be hopeless to calculate upon any material improvement in her condition through the instrumentality of the House of Commons. Things will run on in their old grooves, and that condition itself, if not diversified every now and then with manifestations of "strong Government," will be a blessing. It has been a disappointment to us that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose has been defeated for the second time. Reuter makes him contest for West Nottingham, where also he is said to have been defeated. Yet another disappointment was in store for us in the defeat of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, whom the Holborn Liberals had almost unanimously accepted. We could never of course, from the nature of things, be very sanguine about the success of either candidate, as John Bull, who, sentimentally perhaps may be ready to sympathise with India and Indians, has not yet risen above his local prejudices and individual and local interests. There is no reason to loose heart however, and we have only to bide our time and watch for success, for success is bound to be ultimately ours if only we persevere.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE HAVE BEEN requested to announce that Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar will, in continuation of his course on Electricity, deliver a Lecture at the Science Association, on Tuesday, the 13th Inst., at 7-30 P. M., on the Inductorium or Ruhmkorff's Coil and Electric Discharges in Vacua.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor returned to Calcutta on Friday last, accompanied by a number of Secretaries and Departmental heads. The usual gathering of officials and non-officials received His Honor at the platform. His Honor's stay in town will extend over five or six weeks, after which His Honor will go out on tour.

ON Mr. Croft's return from furlough, Mr Tawney has reverted to his substantive post at the Presidency College. Mr. Tawney has also taken charge of the Registrarship of the Calcutta University from Mr. Griffiths, who goes on furlough.

WE HAVE lately had the pleasure to announce the thriving state of the Local Asiatic Society on which Dr. R. Mitra, its late President, congratulated his brother members. The President of the London Asiatic had not, it appears, the same opportunity at its last annual meeting. He had to mourn the waning interest of his countrymen in matters oriental. He announced that the Council has appointed a Special Committee for whose guidance the following heads of inquiry has been suggested, without excluding others of a kindred nature that might occur to them: 1. "To prepare a list of appointments in England, whether in Government establishments, universities or colleges, or, indeed, any other institutions, for which a scholarlike acquaintance with Oriental languages is a necessary or important qualification, with the emoluments of each appointment. 2. To consider the possibility of approaching the Government, the Universities, the City Companies, &c., for support in the promotion of Oriental studies. 3. To consider the possibility and expediency of amalgamating this Society with any other of kindred objects for reducing the subscriptions now in force. 4. To report whether the publication of Oriental works beyond the scope of the *Journal* should be undertaken. 5. To consider any means by which the society could be rendered more popular, consistent with its objects and character." We sincerely hope the labours of the Committee will result in some thing that will stir up the flagging interest of Englishmen in the literature and antiquities of the oldest branch of the Aryan race, and of a country which forms the noblest appenage to the British Empire.

WE GIVE below a table showing the number of scholarships obtained by the Calcutta schools at the last Entrance examination:—

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Competition.(Rs.20)	2nd Grade Scholarship.(Rs.15)	3rd Grade Scholarship (Rs.10)	Total.
Metropolitan Institution ...	2	2	1	5
Hindu School ...	0	1	3	4
St. Xavier's ...	2	0	2	4
City College ...	0	1	0	1
Albert College ...	0	0	1	1
New Indian School...	0	1	0	1
Lamartinere ...	0	0	1	1
Oriental Seminary ...	0	0	1	1
Sanscrit College ...	0	0	1	1

It is worthy of note that a boy from the Metropolitan Institution stands first in the list of competition. This result speaks volumes in favour of the teaching staff of its Entrance Class.

THE *Dhenki* has to husk rice even when it is translated to heaven, is an old Bengali adage, and the Bengali carries his fortune with him wherever he goes. His "nativity" is not forgotten or forgiven even in free England, though he may, for the sake of show or business be made much of for a while if he is particularly fortunate. The English papers were full for a time of glowing descriptions of Babu Troylokya Nath Mukerjee, the well-known Exhibition officer and his Bengali colleagues. They were introduced to H. H. the Prince of Wales and introduced personally by His Highness to Her Majesty the Queen, and they were assigned places of honor at the opening ceremony. All this naturally made us look forward to a share of the Exhibition honors and decorations for them. But they have not been included in the list of honors telegraphed by Reuter, though their energies and devotion to work admittedly contributed to no small extent to the success of the Exhibition. Dr. George Watt, Commissioner in charge of the Imperial Indian Economic Collections, Dr. Tyler, officer in charge of the native artisans in the Indian Palace, Colonel Le Mesurier, Commissioner for the Maharaja of Maisur, Major Nevill, Commissioner for the Nizam of Haidarabad, Mr. M. M. Bownuggree, Commissioner for the Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur, and Mr. J. R. Royle, Assistant-Secretary to the Royal Commission and Official Agent for the Government of India, have been appointed Companions of the Indian Empire. Another gift of a C. I. E. or the like would not have much impoverished Her Majesty's Government, and would have honored the important province of Bengal withal.

IT IS even as we had foreseen. Much is not likely to come out of Lord Kimberley's statement about the appointment of an Indian Committee to enquire into the Civil Service question. A Simla telegram informs a contemporary that some time is likely to elapse before of the proposed Committee of Enquiry into the employment of Natives in the Civil Service is appointed. The whole subject, it is felt, requires thorough re-examination. The questions involved would need careful consideration before any programme could be drawn up on which the Committee could direct its inquiry. The matter has for some time formed the subject of communication between the Home and Indian Government. The proposal will end in smoke as many a one before it has done.

THE Government claims praise for some time making a show of taking the people into its confidence by publishing State resolutions in its Gazettes on important public matters. But it is not always the easiest of affairs to perceive the drift of "official papers" now and then published "for general information." One of these puzzles of type and ink, appears in a recent number of the *Calcutta Gazette* in the shape of a letter from Mr. Metcalfe, Commissioner of Orissa Division, to the Government, giving a 'narrative' of the cyclone of last September. Good ten months have now elapsed since the terrible disaster befel the ill-fated people of the Orissa Coast, and what benefit an official narrative of the damages they have suffered, at this distant date can do to them, neither they nor any body else can understand, except when they come to pay, as they must, for the costs of the correspondence, printing, and postage involved in this important publication. The letter might have been regarded of some value from an historical point of view if it gave a faithful account of the whole extent of damages sustained throughout the Coast, of the efforts made by Government and the public to alleviate people's sufferings, and their insufficiency. But in its place we have an account of the losses sustained by the Government estate at Bristo, and a hurried winding up to the effect that the Chief Commissioner has received "no authentic reports of any other parts of the district having been injured to any appreciable extent," a general varnish for the Government relief measures, and the expression of a belief that, "all that reasonably could be done has been done to those who survived." We were never in need of any such apology.

THE JAPANESE military officers now on a visit to India, for examining the military arrangements of the country in detail, for introducing measure of reform in their own, have been doing the most of their time. Not content with inspecting troops and fortifications and attending parades and drills, they have been closely studying our system of military accounts. Their work in Simla has been completed, and they will now make for Bombay. A British officer has been deputed to look after their comforts and give them all necessary help. If Russian officers could with impunity be allowed a close inspection of our fortifications, we have not much to fear from the Japanese.

A LARGE number of influential and representative men have addressed the Sheriff of Calcutta to convene a public meeting to consider the question of the annual location of Indian administrations on the Hills. The Sheriff has in compliance with the requisition called a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta at the Town Hall on Wednesday next at 5 P.M. Judging from the number and position of the requisitionists there cannot be the slightest doubt that the meeting will be as thoroughly representative of the community as it should be, and it would be quite superfluous on our part to urge our countrymen to muster strong on the occasion. Never before in the annals of political agitation in India did there prevail so complete an unanimity in all the different sections of the community. With the removal of this scandalous blot, the Administration of India will be

ready for other necessary reforms, and will proceed more smoothly than has hitherto been possible. A movement of the kind was nipped in the bud last year owing, we are sorry to say, to official influence, for the migratory birds had then returned to their summer seats and had some control over European public opinion. They are away now however, and our work will not be impeded. We heartily wish it every success.

WE have on several occasions preached prudence, caution, and moderation on the part of our countrymen in discussing the relation now existing between the rulers and the ruled in this country. The following extract from a letter received by the last mail from a casual correspondent contains some judicious advice on the subject, and we invite to it the attention of our readers :—

"Meanwhile, the agitation in India is being misrepresented by the Anglo-Indian papers and by the Press in this country. The demand for a representative element in the administration of that country, is said to have originated among the educated natives, from a desire to imitate the Parnellite section of the Irish in their demand for separation from Great Britain. Nothing that has been said or done in India can warrant this view; but it enables the official classes to discredit the movement; and any impartial consideration of the question seems at present impossible.

"You may urge that India is being grievously misgoverned, that control vested in a Secretary of State, engrossed with the interests of his Cabinet and his party, is delegated to irresponsible officials having no permanent stake in the country—that the Indian Exchequer is on the verge of bankruptcy, with an ever increasing expenditure and without any financial reserve whatever—that it is only in the development of the representative principle (a principle recognised in the Council Act) that a remedy may be found for arresting the untoward movement. All such statements are met by emphatic denials by officials who are naturally averse to any diminution of their own powers and authority, while the public seem indifferent, and willing to accept official representations of the case. All this is very discouraging; but I hope it will not induce the movement initiated in India, to be abandoned or even relaxed, nor incite its leaders to adopt imprudent steps or the native press to use extravagant or ill considered language: as such action would strengthen the hands of the officials who are intent on misrepresenting the movement. Persistence and readiness to take advantage of opportunities as they occur, seem to me the best policy for the present. The elections about to take place may chance to give us some disinterested advocates in Parliament."

WE are glad that most of our contemporaries take the same view with us in regard to the proposed permanent location of big public offices at Simla. Referring to our article on the Hill question in a late issue, the *Indian Daily News* says :—

The *Hindoo Patriot* naturally looks at the hill exodus from a native point of view, and we are far from finding fault with this, because, while natural, it is also right that that view should be taken along with any other. From the point of view of the European community who spend their seasons in the hills, it seems an enjoyable picnic which they will not lightly forego, if they can by any means continue it. There is the financial view of the question, which, though not to be slighted, is the least of the evils pertaining to it. As an alternative to the annual migration, it is proposed to keep some of the offices at Simla all the year round. And if this is done, it may soon be possible to find in that a reason for staying there permanently. But in that case another question arises, to which the *Patriot* properly draws attention. One reason for the payment to Europeans of exorbitant salaries for service in India is that they have to work in an ungenial climate, and to suffer the privations of exile and separation from their families, and they deserve compensation for those hardships. Our contemporary turns the tables upon those who thus argue, by asking—what are the conditions under which native subordinates have to work at Simla.

After quoting our remarks at some length, our contemporary remarks :—

On these considerations the *Patriot* adroitly turns the argument, that if Europeans are paid extra salaries for working in an ungenial climate, there can be no reason for not also paying extra sums to the clerks who have to remain and serve in the hills. They would be fairly entitled to one-third more permanent salary than their European colleagues, on the ground that the latter would be in a place which suits their constitution, while the natives would not. And further the Natives would become entitled to liberal leave rules, as is now the case with the European members of the service. Taking this view of the case, and we are not prepared to say that it is an unreasonable one, the prospect of financial saving by locating offices in the hills seems to approach the vanishing point.

THE *Statesman* also takes the same view :—"We are glad to see a very able article on the subject in the *Hindoo Patriot* in which the writer notices this proposal at length." . . ." The whole article should be read to feel its full force. Regard the abuse in any light we may, it is so defenceless, while it has been allowed to grow into dimensions, so vast, that it ought to be grappled with instantly. It is socially bad, morally bad, and administratively bad. It would make the great soldiers and statesmen who won the empire by their courage and devotion, turn in their graves, to witness that we see to-day, a whole army of men and women, and children migrating every year from this city to the remotest corner of the Empire, with their beds and furniture, and pots and pans and hosts of servants to set up a Government in the hills, and then all migrating back eight months afterwards, to enjoy the warm and delightful climate of this city for three or four months. And all this is done under the pretence that we cannot rightly expect a Viceroy coming to India in mature age, to endure a residence in Calcutta during the hot weather. The Judges do it, and the merchants do it, and every one who is not fortunate enough to belong to one of the Imperial departments, whose health is so delicate that they positively must be allowed to reside 1,500 miles away from the place where their work lies."

THE new rules for foreign Press telegrams came into operation on the 1st instant. They are as follows.

"Telegrams in plain English containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers may be transmitted by the Suez route from London to India at the rate of sixteen pence (half 32) per word, and from India to London at the rate of fifteen annas (half 30) per word, subject to the following conditions :—(1) The newspapers, their correspondents, or agents are required to address their messages to a newspaper office, which shall be prohibited from selling, distributing, or communicating such telegrams to Clubs, Exchanges, or News-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever directly or indirectly, other than for publication in the newspapers to which they are addressed. (2). Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of the ordinary message traffic, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred or suspended or interrupted until any Government telegram or any Ordinary or Press telegram at full rates that may be on hand shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department, such telegrams will take precedence with ordinary inland messages. (3). No telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate except for publication in a newspaper, and they must be written in plain English so as to be intelligible to the transmitting offices; telegrams containing news or information not for publication are containing code words, or words of concealed meaning or groups of figures or ciphers, shall be paid for at the full tariff rates. (4). The news transmitted in such telegrams at the reduced rate must be duly published, in the newspapers to which they are addressed, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full tariff rates will be chargeable. (5). All press telegrams at the reduced rate must be prepaid except under special arrangements made by an authorized newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent. (6). The reduced rate for foreign press telegrams applies only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced press and ordinary tariff rates must be satisfied immediately on demand."

We are of course not, as weekly journalists, so directly interested in the working of these rules as our daily contemporaries. But India with her growing political needs and aspirations, with daily developing organisations for constitutional agitations, is intimately concerned in them. We cannot regard these rules, we must say, as satisfactory. The old rates, are, it would appear, not to be replaced by the new and more convenient ones, but will prevail side by side, and the former will continue to enjoy certain important privileges which the latter are denied. This will be putting a premium upon the old rates, and well-to-do journalists are not likely to forsake them for a show only of convenience. We are not aware whether the prohibition of the "Sale, distribution, or communication of telegrams to Clubs, Exchanges or News-rooms" applies to the issue of extraordinary edition by the journals that receive them.

THE Legislative mill at Simla is in full working order, and grist for it is being found pretty freely by all the provinces and sections of the Empire. Last week a Bill was introduced for amending the Indian Companies Act. The object of the Bill is to provide for the priority of the payment of the salaries of servants of companies which are declared to be in liquidation, and are in process of being wound up. This will be, we are told, in accordance to a corresponding provision of the English law. It looks as if Mr. Ilbert is bent upon making the Insolvency Law of India in all its departments as complete as possible and we are sure every praise is due to him for his laudable efforts.

The Bill, introduced by Sir Steuart Bayley for providing for the more speedy trial of prisoners in custody in Lower Burma, also calls for some remarks even at this early stage. It appears that owing to the recent disturbances in Lower Burma, the jails have become overcrowded with prisoners. 1,500 persons have already been arrested. The local Magistrates have found themselves over-tasked in dealing with these numerous cases under the ordinary law, and Mr. Bernard has proposed that the Local Government should be armed with more summary procedure than the law, as it stands, allows. In dealing with this difficulty, the Bill, though it does not go so far as recommended by Mr. Bernard, endeavours to provide for such procedure. The Local Government is empowered to appoint selected Magistrates as Sessions Judges, with power to try cases without previous committal. They would act under the ordinary procedure appointed in warrant cases under the Criminal Procedure Code. Their judgments would be subject to the revisional and appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, to assist whom the Local Government might, with the sanction of the Viceroy, appoint an additional Judicial Commissioner. Appeals must, however, be lodged within 30 days, instead of 60 as provided under the existing law. The Bill would extend only to those tracts notified as disturbed tracts. It would expire at the end of the current financial year. We are on principle always opposed to summary trials in serious Criminal cases, and the mode provided in Sir Steuart Bayley's Bill is necessarily far more objectionable than the ordinary summary procedure. When miscarriage of justice is an every day occurence inspite of all the elaborate procedure ordinarily followed in criminal cases, it would increase tenfold by the summary modes sought to be sanctioned in the 'disturbed tracts. It is in these tracts that every possible care should be taken that injustice is not done in the hurry and excitement of the moment, and the purpose is least likely to be served by the new Bill. A modified martial law could not, we fancy, be very much worse. "Speedy trial" should not be mistaken, for "hurried trial," and an increased staff of officers and not a Civil Court Martial is what is wanted to gain the end.

WE welcome back Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur to Calcutta. The Nawab left Bhopal on the 7th instant, and arrived in town on Saturday last. He was called away at a moment's notice, it will be remembered, to discharge some of the most onerous duties an administrator was ever called upon to discharge. And it is a matter of congratulation to his countrymen that he discharged those duties thoroughly well in his difficult position, and returns home covered with

glory. The testimony borne by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Nawab's abilities and worth has already been made public, and Her Highness the Begum also appreciated them alike. Even after Colonel Ward had come and taken over charge from the Nawab, he was made to stay a week longer at Bhopal, as Her Highness' guest and Colonel Ward and many other officials saw him off at the railway station. On bidding him farewell the Begum presented him with a valuable khillut of seven pieces with a pearl necklace and jewelled sarpaitch, in recognition of his eminent services in the administration of the State for the last six months.

A MADRAS correspondent of a contemporary says that it is reported the Hon. C. G. Master, junior member of the Madras Executive Council, has been selected for the Vice-regal Council.

THE Belfast and Sligo riots have not been the last of their kind in Ireland. Dublin, as the chief political centre of Ireland, has had its share; there was a serious riot on the 6th instant. A large mob attacked the Orange Workman's Club, when a desperate encounter took place. The occupants of the Club fired on the mob from the windows, killing one and wounding 36 persons. The police eventually restored order, and succeeded in arresting 75 Orangemen. Affairs are not likely to improve in a hurry, and the authorities may well look forward to quite a series of organised rising before the Irish Question is settled for good. These are, we are afraid, no isolated surgings of an angry mob.

THE thanks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been directed to be conveyed to Maharani Sarnomoyee for erecting at her own cost a separate building for Hindoo female lepers at the Amherst Street Leper Asylum. The building has also been provided with beds and beddings, and will accommodate twelve patients. A dead house also has been added to the asylum at the noble Maharani's expenses, and the whole thing has cost above seven thousand rupees and a half. The building has been suitably named after the ind-hearted and generous lady.

IF the Allahabad paper continues to be the exponent of official views, it used to be, the cause of Indian Volunteering does not seem to be altogether hopeless. Persistent agitation is what is wanted most for the success of the movement. The Allahabad paper, apparently no longer continues hostile to the principle involved in allowing Indians to join or form volunteer corps. Our contempory says:—"We need only remind our critics of our views expressed about a year ago, when the Russian scare caused such a display of loyalty all over the country. We then said that under certain conditions there was no reason why loyal and trustworthy natives should not share with Europeans in voluntary service for the defence of India, and we still hold that such service may be possible. But what we recently pointed out was that under the Volunteer Regulations the Indian Volunteers are said to be distinctly 'a European Force;' and so long as these Regulations continue to exist, the enrolment of natives cannot legally take place." Are Eurasians of the tenth remove, European in any sense of the term? Besides where there is a will there is a way, and a slight change in the Regulations is not so mighty an affair, that the Government should feel nervous about it if there actually be a desire to withdraw this most unjustifiable disability from us. With reference to this, our contemporary of the *Statesman* rightly observes:—"The most sensible course we think would be for the Government to encourage the formation of Volunteer corps in the high schools and colleges of the country, giving native youth those advantages of physical training which we esteem so highly ourselves. We shall never respect the people properly, nor will they ever respect themselves properly, while we exclude them from all share in the defence of their own country, except in the shape of a purely mercenary army. We trust very sincerely that it will fall to Lord Dufferin's reign to inagurate the change which the people desire." We trust so too. His Lordship has not yet made public the decision of the Secretary of State in regard to this question. Let us hope, in the light of the Allahabad paper's utterances, that there will be no occasion for wounding us for nothing any longer.

WITH the retirement of Babu Nilmony Chakravarty from active Government service, the Subordinate Educational Service of Bengal sustains a loss that cannot be easily repaired. Babu Nilmony Chakravarty's connection with the Hare school ranges over a period of more than thirty years and the useful work done by this veteran and venerable educationist as its Assistant Head Master, is known to all who have had the pleasure and privillege of knowing him personally. In recognition of his exceptionally meritorious services the Government was pleased to grant him extension from time to time, till ill health has unfortunately obliged him at last to retire. It is not for his literary attainments alone that Babu Nilmony Chakravarty is revered and esteemed, but also for his kind and genial temperament and the lively interest that it has been his constant practice to take in the welfare of the dull and the quick alike. Appreciator of merit as he was, the most backward truant in his class had reason to be thankful to him for his unremitting paternal solicitude for his advancement, and the worst of them never had occasion to complain of neglect or indifference or of a harsh look or an unkind word. He approached so completely the ideal of a teacher, that he used to be regarded as the Rugby Arnold of Bengal. One great satisfaction is that he is succeded in his onerous duties by a worthy and able man like Babu Krishna Chunder Roy.

TELEGRAMS.

THE grand review and sham fight in honour of the Indian andColonial visitors took place on the2nd instant at Aldershot, and passed off most successfully. The troops that took part in the display numbered fifteen thousand, and all branches of the service were represented. Her Mejesty the Queen, the members of the Royal Family, and the diplomatic body were present. A special enclosure was provided for royalty and the Indian and Colonial visitors. The weather was brilliant.

HER Majesty's ship *Terror* has seized an American fishing vessel off Nova Scotia for violating the Canadian fishery laws. Two more American fishing vessels have been seized by the Canadian authorites off Nova Scotia for infringing the fishery laws.

THE latest advices state that cholera in the province of Brindisi is increasing alarmingly.

THE Duc D'Aumale has been removed from the French army.

THE Russian Government has notified that Batoum is no longer a free port. England will abstain from isolated action in reference to Russia declaring Batoum no longer a free port, as her interests are not specially affected thereby, her trade with Persia being chiefly carried on via the Persian Gulf. The *Official Messenger* publishes an official communication, denying that the action of the Russian Government, in notifying that Batoum is no longer a free port, is a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and adds that the step is justified by a change that has taken place in commercial circumstances in that region.

THE hill station to which the bulk of the Afghan Boundary Commission has been moved in order to avoid the increasing fever and dysentry of the plains is Shadian, which is 15 miles from Nazar.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—THE Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest· No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive function, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver oil without any difficult or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues, written by BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this disease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co, R. Scott Thomson and Co.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Cold, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2: Packing As. 8. The words Pain-Curer & No More Pains!!! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. ☞Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbansi Kumar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S Infallible PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 26th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous Infallible PAIN-CURER by return of post.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:—

1. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Simla District, 1881-83.
2. Administration Report on the Railways in India, for 1885-86.
3. Report on the Prison Administration of British Burma, for 1885.
4. Ditto on the Judicial Administration (criminal) of the Central Provinces, 1885.
5. Annual Report of Dispensaries in the Punjab, for 1885.
6. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India, ending 31st November, 1885.
7. Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces, 1885.
8. Meteorological Observations recorded at six stations in India, for 1879, 1883 and 1885.
9. Statistical Papers, for December, 1885.
10. Registers of Original Observations, in 1886.
11. Indian Telegraph Guide, 1st January, 1886.
12. Hand-book of the Circular Orders and notifications of the Government of India, Vol II., by Babu C. N. Ghose.
13. Supplement to Hand-book of the Circular Orders.
14. Army Circulars, 1886.
15. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, for April 1886. Nos. I. and II.
16. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for February 1886.
17. Ditto Ditto, May, 1886.
18. Effective Advertizer, for May 1, 1886.
19. The Theosophist, for June, 1886.
20. Journal of the East Indian Association.
21. The School Master, a monthly journal, June, 1886.
22. The Indian Jurist for. June, 1886.
23. Sujjan Tosini, for Asar, 1293, B. E.
24. Alochana, for Ditto Ditto.
25. Bharati, for Jaist, 1293, B. E.
26. Byabasai.
27. The Indian Magazine, June, 1886.

MUFOSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Maharani Sarat Sundari Devi, Putteah	19	0	0
H. H. Maharajah of Travancore	13	4	0
H. H. Maharajah of Jhallawar	13	4	0
H. H. Rajah of Bhingah	13	4	0
Rajah Buddinath Pandeh, Bahadur, Cuttack	13	4	0
Rajah Soorjee Kant Acharjee Chowdry Bahadoor, Mooktagacha	19	0	0
Kumar Haraprosad Singh, Gidhore	13	4	0
Moolraj Esq., L. M. S., Aligurh	13	4	0
Anund Nath Public Libray, Rampore Bouleah	13	4	0
Pertapgurh Reading Club	13	4	0
Rajshahye Association	19	0	0
Hughly Public Library	19	0	0
Moulvie Dadar Baksh, Pooree	13	4	0
J. Pemberton, Esq., Madras	8	0	0
Manick Chunder Barooah, Esq., Gowhatty	13	8	0
Baboo Rutton Monee Gupta, Mymensingh Zillah School	13	4	0
,, Ram Kissen Mookerjee, Barrisal	7	8	0
,, Kanti Chunder Banerjee, Daoodnagar	6	10	0
,, Kadar Nath Dutt, Furreedpore	6	10	0
,, Isan Chunder Banerjee, Hardoi	13	0	0
,, Saroda Prosad Ganguly, Balasore	6	10	0
,, Monwar Das, Monghyr	6	12	0
,, Wooma Churn Bose, Banka	13	4	0
,, Bishnu Chunder Dutt, Rongong	12	0	0
,, Anundo Chunder Mu lick, Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Suttya Churn Mukerjee, Cooch Behar	19	0	0
,, Bany Madub Mopkerjee, Balasore	13	4	0
,, Koylash Chunder Ghose, Bhagulpore	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Julpigoree	7	4	0
,, Hurri Das Mookerjee, Dabigunge	3	4	0
,, Doorga Das Dutt, Meral	8	0	0
,, Sreenath Ghose, Chittagong	6	4	0
,, Troylucko Nath Roy Chowdry, Furridpore	5	14	0
,, Dino Nath Gangooly, Poona	7	11	0
,, Gopee Ballubh Roy, Balasore	5	0	0
,, Nobin Chunder Sen, Teri	10	0	0
,, Sodaseo Lal, Chuprah	13	4	0
,, Hem Chunder Mitra, Manbhoom	6	0	0
,, Nocoree Dhur, Dacca	13	0	0
,, Haran Chunder Mookerjee, Rurrah	10	0	0
,, Jowla Persad Chatterjee, Aligurh	6	10	0
,, Nepal Chunder Bose, Sewan	10	0	0
,, Gunga Nund Mookerjee, Manbhoom	12	0	0
,, Khetter Nath Banerjee, Mymensingh	15	0	0
,, Nursingh Chunder Mookerjee, Nagpore	13	4	0
,, Janoky Nath Mookerjee, Davigunge	10	0	0
,, Radha Ballubh Chowdry, Sherepore	13	0	0
,, Robi Chunder Ganguly, Habigunge	19	0	0
,, Kashi Bilash Roy, Oudh	10	0	0
,, Khetter Pal Singh Roy, Harripal	13	4	0
,, Kali Mohun Dey, Cachar	10	0	0
,, Gonesh Chunder Mohapatra, Cuttack	10	0	0
,, Poresh Nath Ghose, Manbhoom	13	4	0
,, Lolit Mohun Singh, Shibpore	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July 7, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Mr. A. Earle, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, was on leave, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 3rd to 10th March 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dumka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. F. Wyer, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 8th instant.

Mr. W. F. C. Montriou, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. L. P. Shirres, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sitamurhi, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. P. Shirres, or until further orders, with effect from such date as he may be relieved by Mr. E. Stewart.

Babu Gobin Chunder Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chandpore, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Babu Bogola Prosunno Mozumdar.

Babu Bogola Prosunno Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Tipperah, and is appointed to have charge of the Chandpore, Sub-Division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gobind Chunder Bysack, or until further orders.

Babu Soshi Sikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Perozepere, Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Patuakbally Sub-Division of that district.

Babu Ganendro Nath Pal, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patuakbally, Buckergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Perozepore Sub-Division of that district.

In modification of the order of the 5th ultimo, Babu Mohendro Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Govindpore, Manbhum, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Major D. R. Lyall, Commandant, Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 22nd instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. R. H. Cox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Naraingunge Sub-Division of that district.

In modification of the order of the 23rd May last, Mr. H. H. Heard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138, rule 2 chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Dino Nath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is transferred to Julpigori and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

POLICE.—Mr. J. Lamber, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough on the 2nd instant.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, Assistant Superintendent of Police reported his departure from India, on leave of the 7th instant.

Mr. R. L. Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for six weeks, under sections 72 and 74 chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th instant.

The order of the 5th June last, placing the services of Mr. J. C. Stack, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, at the disposal of theGovernment of India, in the Home Department, is cancelled.

REGISTRATION.—In modification of the order of the 10th May last, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon is allowed leave for six months, under sections 52 and 78, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

EDUCATION.—Babu Sukumar Bhutacharji, M. A., Officiating Head Master, Jessore Zillah School, is appointed to act in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 14th instant during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogat Bandhu Bhadra or until further orders.

Advertisements.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

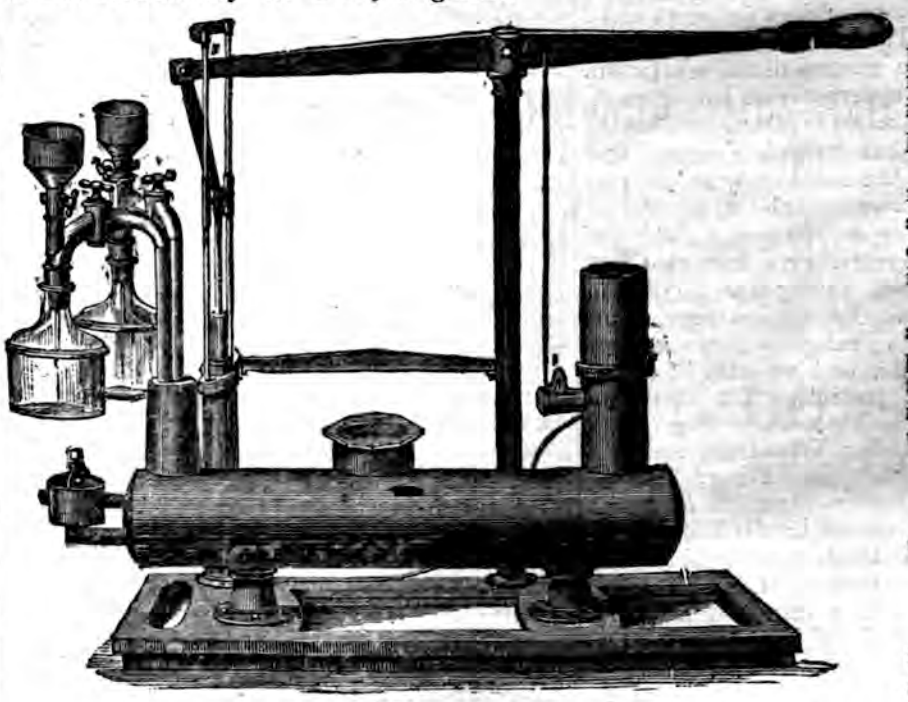
Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R., Scott Thomson and Co. 427

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

404

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

THE

QUEEN EMPRESS'

JUBILEE!!

Fiftieth Year of Her Majesty's Great and Glorious Reign

COOKE & KELVEY

Have the honor to introduce to the Loyal Indian Public

A HANDSOME SILVER MEDAL,

WHICH HAS BEEN STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

THE

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA,

HAVING ENTERED THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HER

GLORIOUS REIGN.

THE MEDAL

Bears on the obverse a beautifully engraved and striking likeness of

HER MAJESTY,

EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF ART, AND ON THE REVERSE AN

IMPERIAL CROWN

WITH THE INSCRIPTION—

"In commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."

"Ascended the throne, June 20, 1837."

THESE MEDALS.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

COOKE & KELVEY

At the rates quoted below, and from the well-known loyal character of the

INDIAN PEOPLE

AND THEIR

DEVOTION

TO THE

AUGUST PERSON

OF

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

It is anticipated that a large demand will arise from persons wishing to preserve in this convenient manner, a memento of her

Majesty's Jubilee Year.

In Silver, large size 1¾ inches in diameter fitted in Case	Rs.	16	0	0
Ditto small size 1½ inches in diameter fitted in Case	„	12	0	0

COOKE & KELVEY

WILL PRESENT A JUBILEE MEDAL IN BEAUTIFUL WHITE METAL TO ALL PURCHASERS AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WHO MAY DESIRE TO HAVE ONE.

Calcutta, June 1886.

405

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

406 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Pruden in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 Camac Street.

407

THE JORASANKO DRUGGISTS HALL

373, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD.

Dr. Sasi Bhusan Srimani, L. M. S., late Physician to H. H. the Moharaja of Kashmeer.

Advice gratis—from 7 to 10 A. M., in the morning and 5 to 6 P. M. in the evening. 408

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order. 409

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 410

HAROLD AND CO.'S

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak...	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box...	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior).....	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock and key. ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404a

PIKEPA AH NURSERY.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

JUST arrived per S. S. *Lord Gough* and *Brindisi* 40 sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds together with many new and superior Cabbages, many Cauliflowers, Knol, Kole Beet. Radish Turnip, Beans, Peas, Lettuce, &c., &c., in tin, packed in America with portraits and brief instructions on each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of the above seeds in pakets made up here with all best seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 sorts of all double and mostly new flower seeds packed in America with portrait, and brief instructions upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

15 sorts of do., do. made up here with all the best and chosen flower seeds at Rs 3 a packet. Patna large cauliflower seed at Re. 1 per tola. Patna large & late cauliflower at Re 1-8 per tola. Best American cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola.

25 sorts of fresh rainy season country vegetable seeds with several kinds of brinjal, sims, laoos, sweet danta, &c., &c., Re. 1-8 per packet.

10 shorts of purely rain flower seeds with Benares Double Zinnia Balsam, &c. &c. at Re. 1 a packet.

Jara Brinjal seed largest of its kind at Re. 1 per tola.

20 sorts of Native Fruit seeds, fresh, all new collections, at Re. 1 a packet.

20 sorts of everlasting English ornamental shrub, undershrub, creepers, &c., seeds just received from London at Rs. 2 a packet.

Jara Radish, very large, never seen. at As. 8 per tola.

For plants and new seeds, price lists send half anna postage stamps. Any one requiring a good book on our Agri, Horti. and Floriculture with the help of which to grow seeds and plants without a least difficulty should lose no time to send Rs. 5 for the comprehensive and complete volume just reduced from Rs. 8, containing nearly 1300 pages, mostly illustrated and well-bound. This Vol. will answer for all the phases of gardening necessary for a lover of gardens.

Benaras Langra and Durbhunga mangoes can be supplied in any number required also all the other plants.

PIKEPARA NURSELY, CALCULTA; *April* 1886. } NETTO G. CHATTERJEA. 412

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : 27 Dalhousie Square. GEO. L. KEMP, *Secretary.*

413

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

	Rs	As.
THE FALL IN SILVER—The question discussed and a fit remedy proposed. By a Banker ...	1	0
A COMMON-SENSE VIEW OF SILVER QUESTION.—By H. Bull ...	1	0
DISCARDED SILVER—A plan for its use as money. By Charlmont David	1	4
A HANDBOOK ON GOLD AND SILVER.—By an Indian Official ...	3	0
THE SILVER QUESTION REVIEWED.—By an Indian official ...	1	0
INDIA FOR SALE—Kashmir Sold. By W. Sedgewick, Major R. E. ...	0	12
HOUSEHOLD HINDUSTANI—A manual for NewComers specially adapted for Ladies' use. By M. C. Reynolds	0	8
THE HINDUSTANI MANUAL; or The Stranger's Indian Interpreter, consisting of a Concise Grammar, easy, useful sentences, and a vocabulary of about 5,000 words. By J. F. Baness	2	0
RULES AND TABLES FOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.—Being a collection of useful Information for practical men for 5′ 6″ and Metre Gauge Railways. By T. W. Jones, with 26 explanatory diagrams	6	0
A NEW USEFUL DOMESTIC ACCOUNT BOOK.—Newman's Household Accounts containing handy Information Tables, Ordinary Cash Book, Bazar Account Book, Liquor Account form, and Dhobie's Account	3	0
THE ARTISAN'S METALLURGICAL HANDBOOK AND WORKSHOP COMPANION.—By D. P. J. Reierson ...	2	0
THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEMAN'S COMPANION AND HAND-BOOK; or What to do in all cases of failures, breakdowns, and accidents to Engines and Trains. By D. P. J. Reierson	2	0
HANDBOOK TO CALCUTTA.—With Plan of the City. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8, cloth	3	0
THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—To all the Principal Stations of Northern India. In paper cover, Rs. 2-0; in cloth, with coloured map	3	0
DARJEELING.—The Sanitarium of Bengal, and its surroundings. By Dr. R. D. O'Brien With a map of the district	2	0
A GUIDE BOOK FOR VISITORS TO KASHMIR.—By John Collett. With a large scale route map	4	0
NEWMAN'S RAILWAY MAP OF INDIA.—Size 24 by 22 inches. Coloured and mounted in book form, Rs. 3; or mounted on rollers and varnished. ...	4	0
NEWMAN'S MAP OF CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.—Size 27 by 20 inches. In sheet form, Rs. 2; mounted on linen and folded in book form, Rs. 3-8; on rollers and varnished	4	0
RAJA RASALU.—The Adventures of the Punjab Hero, Raja Rasalu, and other Folk Tales of the Punjab. Collected and compiled from original sources by the Rev. Charles Swynnerton. Cloth, bevelled boards	4	0
HOME LIFE IN BENGAL.—A description of the Life in Hindoo Homes at the present day. By Bulloram Mullick, B.A. ...	1	0
REALITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.—Or, Stories collated from the Criminal Reports of India, to illustrate the Life, Manners, and Customs of its Inhabitants. By Shoshee Chunder Dutt	2	8
THE PRACTICAL GUIDE TO VALVE SETTING.—Containing practical information and instruction Setting Vale of all classes and kinds of Engines, &c. ...	1	0
THE COMPLICATION OF CATERACT OPERATIONS, and their treatment. By Geoffrey C. Hall	2	0
A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA.—By Pramathanath Bose	0	12
HENRY DEROZIO.—The Eurasian Poet, Teacher, and Journalist. With appendices on the Eurasian Movement of 1830-35. By Thomas Edwards	3	0
VETERINARY AIDE MEMOIRE AND RECEIPT BOOK.—For the use of non-professional Horse Owners in India. By Brigadier-General W. H. Ryves, late of the 8th Bengal Cavalry. Seventh edition. Demy 8vo, cloth	6	0
A HAND BOOK OF BEE-KEEPINGFOR INDIA.—By J. C. Douglas	1	4
THE INDIAN AMATEUR ROSE GARDENER.—Practical Hints on the Cultivation of Roses in the Plains and Hill Stations of India, with hints and Rose Exhibitions. Illustrated.	4	0
THE INDIAN AMATEUR GARDENER.—Practical Hints on the Cultivation of Garden Flowers and Imported Vegetable Seeds. By Landolicus. Illustrated ...	5	0
THE NEW IMPROVED LAWN-TENNIS SCORING BOOK.—Containing 30 Score Sheets	1	0
THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.—Act VIII of 1885. With notes. By Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty	3	0
Ditto. Ditto. In cloth covers ...	3	8
A HANDBOOK OF USEFUL NOTES AND SIMPLE FORMULÆ ON ENGINEERING.—Arranged by Joseph Connelly	1	8
PAPER MAKING IN INDIA.—Being Notes on a visit to the Lucknow Paper Mill. By Patrick Doyle, C.E.	0	10
TIN-MINING IN LARUT.—By Patrick Doyle, C.E., F.M.S., F.S.S. With Maps, Plate, and Notes	2	8
NOTES ON PUNKAHS.—By H. Bull ...	0	12
SENSATIONAL ARITHMETIC.—Shewing how we work out mentally multiplication sums of a size, Square Roots, Cube Roots, up to Eighteen Figures, Factors of Numbers, &c. By H. Bull	1	0
HINTS TO CALCULATORS.—Including a Solution of the Mystery of the Number Nine and new methods of proving sums. By H. Bull. New and revised edition ...	1	0
NEWMAN'S EXCHANGE CARD—Showing at a glance the Exchange Value of £1, £10, 1s., and 1d. at rates from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per rupee, increasing, by 1/16th, and the sterling value of 100 Rupees at each rate. On a six page card, 5 by 3½ inches, in cloth case	1	0
NOTES ON TENNYSON'S "Enoch Arden" and Macaulay's Lays of "Horatius" and "Regellus." By Cecil M. Barrow, M.A. ...	1	0
NOTES ON GRANT'S ZENOPHON.—By Geo. Maddox, B.A. Second Edition, with Appendices and Index	1	0
THE "INDIA COUNCIL."—Written for the Cobden Club. By William Birkmire ...	8	0

W. NEWMAN & CO.,
414 4, *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

GUARANTEED
REAL BRAZIL
BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	,,	10 0 0
Steel frame Spectacles Pebbles..... ...	,,	6 0 0
Best quality Smoke Neutral Tinted Shaped Eye Preserver..... ...	,,	10 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystals.....	,,	10 0 0
Testers can be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
415 No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
416 14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones; therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 Our Special Compaign Watch for India ..	16 8	and 18 8
2 In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	„ 20 8
3 An heavy sterling silver cased Watch ..	28 8	„ 30 8
4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	18 8	„ 20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.
Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. 417

"THE GENUINE"

Electro-Galvanic Locket

Rs 1/8

Electric-Curative Ring

Rs 2/0

(Order with size)

A. C. LAW &CO.,

180, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere on liberal commission. 418

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
420 Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

NO MORE PAINS !!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for pains in the Back, Lumbago, pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & Co.,

49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Buchan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. R. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statten's Hotel, Allahabad,—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

Mr. W. A. DuCasse, of Akola. Berar, in ordering for another supply of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, says,—"It has done so much good amongst the people of this place that they have not left me one for my own use."—20-2-83.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, writes.—"Please send me at your earliest convenience two large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, as I have nearly run out of the supply I got from you some time ago. I HAVE NEVER COME ACROSS ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT. I will thank you to let me have the Pain-Curer by V. P. Post as soon as possible."

Eminent medical men largely prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as the only remedy that has successfully bottled with the most stubborn and inveterate of ailments. There are thousands of living witnesses to attest to the benefit derived by this great modern invention. When the injection of morphia into the system, and other appliances have failed, DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER has come as a boon and a ministering angel to bed-ridden and suffering humanity and acted like a charm. Every family should keep a small quantity for cases of any emergency. To out-station residents, it is simply indispensable.

Mr. Taschand writes from Saugor.—"Will you kindly send me by Value Payable Post four more bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, large size, as I find it to be a very useful and necessary medicine to keep handy."

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883.—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has for the last four years, used DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a hundred large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private and Military Secretary.

Lalla Kunny Lall of Jumna Pershad & Co., Bankers of Mozufferpore, writes.—"Please send me another dozen, small bottles, of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, I have used it on the ringworm, and pains on the back, and it has cured them."

Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadoor, following the footsteps of his good and illustrious father, also patronizes the medicine ordering large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER by the dozen.

Baboo Suttis Chunder Chowdery, an influential Zemindar of Ramgopalpore, Mymensing, remitted Rs. 50, and ordered a couple dozen large phials of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepal, has also from time to time taken large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

Mr. M. Hla Oung, the present Asst. Comptroller General of Bengal, writes:—DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER is indeed a wonderful discovery. It has proved very useful to my family.

☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

TERMS FOR OUT-STATION RESIDENTS.

☞ Out-Station residents ordering a dozen of either large or small phials will get them **free of packing and postage**, at any destination, or place of residence, provided their orders are accompanied with Money Orders.

DARLINGTON AND CO.

Act as agents in Calcutta and undertake to procure in the local market goods of every kind on the best terms. Out-station orders must be accompanied with remittance. 426

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS.

IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES

ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &C.,

REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES

ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS

GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS

FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES

ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS

LAWN MOWING MACHINES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

T. E. THOMSON & CO. 421

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYBAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 422

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Vice-President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

THE *Bonus* for the five years ending 31st December, 1885, is (for each annual premium paid during the period) at the rate of £1-9s. per centum per annum, *calculated* on the total sum assumed, and previously declared and unsurrendered Bonuses, being equal to a Bonus of £7-5s. per cent. for the quin quennium.

All kinds of assurances effected.

Chief Office for India. 1, Hasting's Street, CALCUTTA.

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON
Local Life Manager.
419

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	1

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.